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has refused to answer a material question concerning his assets, stating that the answer may tend to incriminate him.

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**Mistake—Payment by Stock Broker to Customer—Recovery from Customer's Trustee.**—Where a payment is made by a firm of stock brokers to their customers under a mistake of fact in the belief that there existed an indebtedness which they did not in fact owe, and where after receiving such payment the customers become bankrupt, the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, has held in *Matter of Jacob Berry & Co.*, 16 Am. B. R. 564, that the brokers are entitled to recover the moneys so paid.

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**Contempt—Labor Organization—Punishment of Individual Members.**—The opinion of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in *Patterson v. Wyoming Valley District Counsel* is of unusual importance. The court holds that where the decree of a court enjoining a labor organization and its members from maintaining a boycott has been disobeyed, the officers may be compelled to produce the books and records in contempt proceedings, and that such proceedings are civil in their nature, and not criminal, within the meaning of the federal and state constitutions. The court further holds that the individual members of an unincorporated labor organization are in much the same position as the members of a business partnership, and may be punished for a contempt committed by the organization.

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**Evidence of Experiments.**—An exceedingly interesting holding on the question of the admissibility of evidence of experiments is contained in *Tackman v. Brotherhood of American Yeomen*, 106 Northwestern Reporter, 350. The action was on a mutual benefit certificate, and the association defended on the ground that insured had committed suicide. The only facts shown were that deceased went to his barn to get his team, and in about an hour was found dead, suspended by the neck from a tie strap attached to a bridle hanging on a peg where deceased usually hung his harness. At the trial a witness testified that he had hung a bridle with a tie strap attached on the peg, throwing the tie strap over the peg in the usual manner, so as to leave it hanging down, and by a series of experiments found that, if he walked towards the bridle and stumbled and fell with his head in a loop formed by the strap, it was drawn around his neck in such a way that it caught or drew over itself, and would have choked him had he not regained his balance. The witness was a man of about the same weight and height as deceased, and a number of experiments showed that the result mentioned ensued about three times out of four. This evidence was held to be admissible as throwing light upon the manner in which the death might have occurred.